

37081/60/XS/C18/2 3
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimicheskaya promst., No. 18, p. 111-114, 1960.

AUTHORS: Feldman, R. I., Mironova, A. K.

TITLE: The Dependence of the Tensile Characteristics of Polyethylene and Polyisobutylene Mixtures on the Temperature

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. st. ped. in-ta, 1959, v. 44, pp. 111-114

TEXT. Tensile characteristics of polyethylene¹ and polyisobutylene² mixtures determined at 20°C and an elongation rate of 2 mm/min, depend on the composition. The rectilinear dependence of the logarithm of the conditional tensile strength value of the mixture on the composition, expressed in molar fractions, was used to establish that $\sigma_{mixt} = \sigma_1^{N_1} \sigma_2^{N_2}$, where σ_{mixt} , σ_1 and σ_2 are the corresponding strength values of the mixture, polyethylene and polyisobutylene, and N_1 and N_2 are the concentrations of polymers expressed in molar fractions. ✓

The author's summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian article.

Card 1/1

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J

Contour of the lines of C-H vibration in spectra of Raman scattering. V. M. Chulanovskii and A. N. Mironova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, ser. Fiz., 12, 1606 (1948).—The spectra were photographed with a prism spectrograph of 1.28 power and fine-grain plates of a resolution of 100 lines/mm. The half width and frequency of lines of CCl_4 , CHCl_3 , CH_2Cl_2 , $(\text{CHCl})_2$, $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$, and CH_3Cl were measured as well as the half width of CHCl_3 lines in CCl_4 solvent of different compositions. It is shown that the contours of C-H and C-X bond vibrations are the same and that the shape does not depend on the no. of bonds.

R. Palesser

MIR NOVA, A.N.

5

USSR.

The spectral absorption of aliphatic acids and their esters in the infrared region. M. G. Matrosova and A. N. Mironova. Vestn. Leningrad. Univ. 8, No. 3, 98-100 (1953).

An attempt was made to establish qual. and quant. methods for the analysis of the fatty-acid and ester content of high-mol. fats, oils, and drying oils, both synthetic and natural. For the most part studies were made in the near-infrared regions (C-H and O-H bands) because of tech. accessibility. Measurements were made in CCl_4 by using a spectrometer with LiF prism. The acids were subdivided into 4 groups depending on their unsatn.: $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$ (e.g. stearic), $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$ (e.g. oleic), $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_3$ (e.g. linoleic), $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$ (e.g. linolenic). Spectra in the 3000- cm^{-1} region are given for lauric acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, methyl linoleate, trilaurin, glycerol, cottonseed oil, and sunflower oil. The position of the absorption band of the C=C group depends on the distribution of the C=C bonds in the mol. The band at exactly 3000 cm^{-1} corresponds to absorption of the

—C—H group, unconjugated. That band was utilized to establish qual. and quant. analytic methods for studying the amt. of unsatn. in specific acids and esters as well as the general amt. of unsatn. in complicated mixts. of the latter. For instance, the spectrum of cottonseed oil shows that it contains an ester of a stnd. acid, an unsatd. acid with one and two double bonds, as well as a comparatively great no. of C=C bonds. The simplicity of this type of analysis makes it ideal for the study of hydrogenation, oxidation, and polymerization. A curve is given showing a spectral study of the hydrogenation of an unsatd. oil with spectra taken at 10-min. intervals. Through investigation of the 2.5- and 5.8- μ regions it was found that oxidation affects a greater no. of C=C bonds than polymerization. Also, the inter-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

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MIRONOVA, A. N.

Chulanovskii, V. M., Burgova, M. P., Mironova, A. N. The contour of bands of liquid bromoform and chloroform during absorption in the infra red region and during the combination dispersion of light. Pages 406 - 410.

SO: Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4.
(1950) Series on Physics.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, A. N.

Batishcheva, M. G., Grauerman, L. A., Karantsevich, L. G., Mironova, A. N. and Papov, K. S. Application of the methods of molecular spectral analysis to the investigation of fats. Pages 458 - 465.

Scient. Research Inst. of
Physics of the A. A.
Zhdanov Leningrad State
Uni. and The All Union Scient.
Research Inst. of Fats.

SO: Bulletin of the academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4.
(1950) Series on Physics.

LAPINSKAYA, E.M.; MIRONOVA, A.N.; KHEMOKH, M.A.

Action of ultrasound on proteins and amino acids. Dokl. AN SSSR
94 no.1:109-112 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy testostvenno-nauchnyy institut im. P.F.
Lesgafta Akademii Pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(Ultrasonic waves) (Proteins) (Amino acids)

TRANS - M-145, 7 Feb. 55

STERLIN, B. Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIRONOVA, A.N., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Spectrophotometric method of determining pigments in vegetable oils.
Masl.-zhir.prom. 22 no.4:10-12 '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirev.
(Oils and fats--Analysis) (Spectrophotometry)

USSR / Farm Animals. Swine.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 46492.

Author : Mironova, A. N.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Comparative effectiveness of feeding Swine
with Corn cob Milage and with Coarsely Ground
Corn.

Orig Pub: Svinovodstvo, 1957, No 1., 41-44.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, A. N., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Manufacture and evaluation of silos from corncobs." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Fodder in V. R. Williams); 220 copies; free; (KL, 22-60, 142)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, A.N.

PAGE 1 BOOK REPRODUCTION SW/SL

<u>Editor:</u> D. V. Volodin	5
<u>Makrojazmaya spektroskopija (Molecular Spectroscopy) [Molekulyarnaya Spektroskopiya]</u> [Molekulyarnaya Spektroskopiya] [Molekulyarnaya Spektroskopiya]	1980. 198 p. 4,700 copies printed.
<u>Supp. Ed.:</u> P. I. Shcherbov, B. M., Ye. V. Gerasimova and V. D. Plastov.	
<u>Auth. Ed.:</u> S. D. Volodina.	
<u>NOTE:</u> This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, instructors and students of physics and chemistry. It may also be used by engineers and technicians employing molecular spectroscopy.	
<u>CONTENTS:</u> The collection of articles describes spectroscopic studies of liquids and solutions, and include data on applied molecular spectroscopy. Individual articles deal with the molecular interaction in solutions, and specifically with the hydrogen bond problem. Works on the optimum utilization of spectral apparatus, and on the analytical application of molecular spectroscopy are also included.	
Aspects of the structure of high and low molecular compounds and of molecular complexes are also covered. The collection was published in honor of the 75th birthday of Professor Vladimir Nikolaevich Chukharev, Soviet specialist in molecular spectroscopy and spectral analysis. There are no references.	
<u>Table of contents:</u>	
<u>Spektroskopiya v liquide. Spectroscopy of the Liquid State</u>	5
<u>Suppov, B. M. Basic Principles of the Spectroscopy of Molecules in Liquids</u>	5
<u>Suppov, B. M. Effect of the Internal Field on Spectral Characteristics of Polymeric Organic Molecules in Solutions</u>	20
<u>Kostrikov, L. S. and N. G. Matashov. Effect of the Internal Field on Spectral Characteristics of Macromolecules in Solutions</u>	35
<u>Kostrikov, L. S. On the Application of Infrared Spectra to the Study of Intermolecular Interaction in Heteropoly Compounds</u>	40
<u>Borodich, Yu. A. On Raman Spectra Polarization and the Structure of Molecules</u>	45
<u>Platonov, A. N. Application of Spectroscopy in the Chemistry of Rats</u>	50
<u>Petrova, F. O. Study of the Absorption Spectra of Some Alkyl Nitrites</u>	50
<u>Dobrovolskiy, O. J. and A. I. Sosulin. Investigation of Intermolecular Reactions in Chlorofluorocarbon Mixtures by Infrared Absorption Spectra</u>	50
<u>Gubanova, Ye. V. Spectroscopic Study of Intermolecular Interaction in Heteroaromatized Derivatives of Acrylamide</u>	55
<u>Polubinskaya, A. Yu. I. Tarantsev, and G. P. Prostva. Application of Spectroscopy to the Structure of Polymers</u>	55
<u>Gal'chenko, A. L., L. S. Platonov, G. S. Popova, and L. I. Semenov. Application of Infrared Absorption Spectra to the Study of Polymer Aging</u>	60
<u>Flomenko, V. N. and D. N. Shekhter. Investigation of the Formation of Complexes in Organic Thioacyl Nitrate Solutions by the Method of Infrared Absorption Spectra</u>	65
<u>Pyatnitskii, I. V. Effect of the Optic System of a Monochromator on the Results of Spectrophotometric Measurements</u>	70
<u>Prokof'yeva, O. T. On the Contour of the Electron Absorption Bands of Some Organic Compounds</u>	75
<u>Ostrovskii, I. I. Computer Calculation Method for Structure Selection. Application and Treatment of Problems Where the Spin-Spin and Spin-Orbital Interactions Are Taken Into Account</u>	80
<u>Edel'man, Ya. B. Pertinent Asymmetreric Wave Functions</u>	85
<u>Gubanova, Ye. V. and N. I. Mordik. On the Nature of Intermolecular Links in Heteroaromatic-Molecule Systems</u>	90

MIRONOVA, A.N., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; DANILOVA, T.A., inzh.

Rapid colorimetric method for determining the phosphorus content
of oils and phosphorus-containing substances. Masl.-zhir.prom.
26 no.10:18-21 0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats) (Phosphorus--Analysis)

VARLAMOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIRONOVA, A.N., kand.fiziko-khimicheskikh
nauk; OYATEVA, G.I.

Monolakylolamides of synthetic fatty acids. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27
no. 4:30-33 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Acids, Fatty) (Amides)

DANILOVA, T.A.; MIRONOVA, A.N.

Spectroscopic study of the structure and of some properties of
gossypol. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.10:1308-1310 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Gossypol—Spectra)

MIRONOVA, A.N.; DANILOVA, T.A.; MALYSHEVA, L.A.

Spectral analysis of synthetic surface-active substances. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.10:1317-1317-1319 '62.
(Surface-active agents—Spectra) (MIR 15:10)

MIRONOVA, A.P.

- Effect of local irradiation on the cerebellum and cervical area
of the spinal cord. Fiziol.zhur. 47 no.2:221-225 F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
1. From the Laboratory of Radiobiology, Institute of Biophysics
of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(CEREBELLUM) (SPINAL CORD)
(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MINAYEV, P.F.; LOGVINNOVA, O.F.; NERONOVA, A.P.; CHIKHOVA, A.I.

Change in the radiosensitivity of nerve tissue under the effect
of arsenic compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 5:1209-1211 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:5).

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком
A.I.Oparinym.

L 59543-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5015727

UR/0205/65/005/003/0362/0366
628.58 : 577.391

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AUTHOR: Minayev, P. F.; Mironova, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of radiation on autonomic functions with and without the administration of radioprotective agents

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 362-366

TOPIC TAGS: radiation exposure, autonomic nervous system, cerebellum, respiration, blood pressure, radioprotective agent

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the dynamics of respiration and blood pressure in animals during irradiation of various parts of the brain. X-irradiation (15-20 kr) of the cerebellar region of adult dogs produced no significant effect on respiration or blood pressure immediately after the start of exposure; however after 30 minutes of exposure a change appeared in the character of the respiration and the amplitude of cardiac contractions, while the blood pressure remained the same. Administration of protective agents--nembutal, hexamethonium, and alinamine--prior to irradiation of the cerebellum prevented impairment of respiration or blood pressure during ex-

Card 1/2

L 59543-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015727

posure. Thirty minutes of irradiation produced insignificant changes in the respiration, the blood pressure rose by 20-30 mm Hg, and the amplitude of cardiac contractions increased somewhat. These changes intensified and became most pronounced at the end of the experiment. In separate experiments irradiation of either the entire head or thalamic region without the administration of protective agents caused a drop in blood pressure of 25-30 mm Hg and severe motor disorders set in after irradiation was halted. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Biophysics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

llc
Card 2/2

MIRNOVA, A.P.

Nature of the change in γ -aminobutyric acid in brain tissues
following local irradiation of the cerebellum. Radiobiologia
5 no.4 536-539 '65.

(MIFB 18:9)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AM SSSR, Moscow.

L 6359-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018094

UR/0020/65/163/001/0235/0237

AUTHOR: Minayev, P. F.; Logvinova, O. F.; Mironova, A. P.; Chukhrova, A. I.

TITLE: Increased radiosensitivity of the nervous system under the effect of fluoroacetate

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 235-237

TOPIC TAGS: fluoroacetate, central nervous system, biological effect, radiosensitivity, gamma radiation, monofluoroacetate, cerebellum, dog

ABSTRACT: Previous research has indicated that high doses of ionizing radiation primarily impair the oxidation processes in nerve tissue. In experiments testing this conclusion, the radiation resistance of the nervous system was increased by the use of compounds which protect the oxidation processes from the disruptive effect of the radiation. When arsenic compounds, enzymic poisons inhibiting definite links in the oxidation process, were injected into the cerebellomedullary cistern, it was found that the radiosensitivity of the nervous system increased due to the resulting disruption of the pyruvateoxidase system. Experiments were conducted on dogs to determine the effect of monofluoroacetate on the nervous system. Fluoroacetate is significant in a series of reactions affecting the citric acid cycle. Doses of

Card 1/3

L 63559-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018094

fluoroacetate (5 µg in 0.5 ml) were injected into the cerebellomedullary cistern 40–60 min before the cerebellum was irradiated by the RUP-200 apparatus (radiation doses, 3000 and 8000 r; dose rate, 216 r/min; time, 14 and 37 min). Fifteen and thirty min after irradiation, the amounts of citric, pyrotartaric, and gamma-amino-butyric acids in the tissues of the cerebellum were determined, and the process of oxidative phosphorylation in isolated mitochondria was studied. Radiosensitivity of the nervous system increased under the effect of fluoroacetate. Ordinarily, changes in the functional state begin to occur with a radiation dose of 20 Kr; after administration of the poison, functional disturbances were observed after irradiation with doses of 8 and even 3 Kr. Large quantities of citric acid were found to have accumulated in the cerebellum — this relates to the disruption of the citric acid cycle. There is also an increase in pyrotartaric acid. The combined effect of the poisoning and irradiation raised the content of gamma-aminobutyric acid, although poisoning alone lowers its content. The consumption of oxygen in isolated mitochondria was somewhat inhibited; utilization of inorganic phosphate was hardly disturbed. Post-irradiation disruption of the cerebellar functions were more severe after poisoning with both fluoroacetate and sodium arsenite. The disruption of the citric acid cycle is a major cause of the increased radiosensitivity of the nervous system poisoned by monofluoroacetate. The accumulation of pyrotartaric acid may be due either to a direct disturbance by the radiation of the enzyme system responsible

Card 2/3

L 63559-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5018094

for decarboxylating pyrotartaric acid or to the damage done to the citric acid cycle. Irradiation of the nervous system after poisoning with sodium arsenite and fluoroacetate significantly disrupts the pyruvateoxidase system and the citric acid cycle, two links of the metabolic processes responsible for the radiosensitivity of the nervous system. The experiments reported do not provide any explanation of the disruption of the oxidative phosphorylation process. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

[JB]

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF Sov: 018

OTHER: 000

ATT PRESS: 4050

dm
Card 3/3

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Chernyayev, I. I., Nazarova, L. A.,
Mironova A. S.

SC7/7-4-4-7/42

TITLE:

Nitrite Compounds of Tetravalent Platinum.
Communication I. (Nitroscyedineniya chetyrekvalentnyx
platiny) (Soctshcheniye I,

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, '59, Vol 4, Nr 4,
pp 747-754 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The mechanism of the reaction between sodium nitrite and sodium hexachloroplatinate was investigated. The synthesis of nitritoplatinum compounds and an investigation of the intermediate complex compounds formed were carried out. The reaction between sodium chloroplatinate and sodium nitrite apparently occurs first through a reduction of the tetravalent platinum compound to yield platinum (II) compounds in which the chloride ion is exchanged with the nitrite group and the Pt(II) is finally oxidized to Pt(IV). The preparation of the mononitrito- and dinitrito chloro compounds of platinum (IV) is very difficult. Tetra- and penta nitritoplatinates can be prepared more easily. Hexa nitritoplatinates cannot be prepared. The tri-nitrito-

Card 1/3

Nitrito Compounds of Tetravalent Platinum.
Communication I.

SOV/78-4-4-7/22

and tetrinitrito chloro compounds of platinum (IV), were isolated in the purest form. The refractive indices of the crystals were determined, and specific reactions were carried out. The formation of the coordinates $\text{NO}_2\text{-NO}_2$ in chloronitrito compounds of Pt(IV) cannot be carried out by a substitution of the chlorine into the position trans to the nitrito group. The synthesis of potassium trinitrito trichloroplatinate is carried out by using a mixture of 3 g-moles NaNO_2 and 1 g-mole $\text{Na}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with an excess of KNO_2 . Yellow prismatic crystals are formed in this process. The compound formed has the composition $\text{K}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{Cl}_3]$. By recrystallization from aqueous solution crystals of high purity were isolated. This compound crystallizes in two forms: facets and ribs. To ascertain each structure of the potassium trinitrito chloro platinate reactions with AgNO_3 and tetrammino platinum chloride were carried out. The synthesis of potassium tetrinitrito dichloroplatinate

Card 2/3

Nitrite Compounds of Tetravalent Platinum.
Communication I

Soviet Academy

was carried out using 4 g-moles of sodium nitrite and
1 g-mole of $\text{Na}_2\text{PtCl}_5 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The potassium salt produced
has the homogeneous composition $\text{K}_2[\text{PtCl}_4(\text{NO}_2)_4]$. The
synthesis of potassium pentanitrite chloroplatinate
was carried out using 5 g-moles of NaNO_2 to 1 g-mole
 $\text{Na}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The homogeneity of the compd was
confirmed by crystal-optic investigations. The solubility
of $\text{K}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_2)_5\text{Cl}]$ at 25° is 2.85 %. The crystal-optic
investigations were carried out by E. Ye. Burueva.
There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1968

Card 3/3

CHERNYAYEV, I.I.; NAZAROVA, L.A.; MIRONOVA, A.S.

Potassium hexanitroplatinate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.11:2444-2450
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.
(Platinum compounds)

MIRONOVA, bron. lava L'vovia; SHVETSEV, Y.U.K., red.; GOLOKHOVA,
S.S., tekhn. red.

[Production, turnover and consumption relationship during
the large-scale building of communism] Vzaimodeistvie pro-
izvodstva, obrashcheniya i potrebleniia v period razver-
nutogo stroitel'stva kommunizma. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola,
1963. 76 p.

(Economics) (MIRA 16:12)

MIRONOV, D.

Best samples of consumer goods should be put into mass production.
Prom. Arm. 7 no.1:30-32 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

MIRONOVA, D. F.

USSR/Chemistry - Selenium Organic Compounds

Jul-Aug 53

"Interaction of Methylenic Bases of the Benzselenazol Series With Halogen Compounds," A. S. Babichev, A. M. Matyushinets, D. F. Mironova, Chair of Org Chem, Kiev State U

Ukrain. Khim Zhur, Vol 19, No 4, pp 405-412. 1953

Investigated the reactions of 2-methylene-3-methyl-benzselenazoline and 2-methylene-3,5,6-trimethyl-benzselenazoline with methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, the ethyl ester of iodoacetic acid, and benzoyl chloride. Describes the products obtained.

268T12

1/12/2000 D.F.

AUTHORS: S'ilov, Ye.A., Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, and Lironova, D.F. 20-3-40/59

TITLE: Certain Features in the Kinetics of the Addition of Hydrogen to Unsaturated Compounds. (Nekotoryye osobennosti kinetiki i vysokodineniya yodistogo vodoroda k nenasyshchennym soyedinenijam)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akad.Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5, pp. 564-567 (USSR)

ABST. ACT: The authors found, that iodine accelerates the addition of HJ to cyclohexane and allylchloride, if the reaction takes place in benzol solution. According to measurements, which have been executed, the velocity of both reactions is expressed by the equation

- $\frac{d(HJ)}{dt} = k_3 M (HJ) (J_2)$. M denoting the concentration of the unsaturated compound. The velocity of the reaction with cyclohexane is independent of temperature (at least between 4 and 30°C) (fig 1.). The temperature coefficient as well as the total activation energy equals zero. In glacial acetic acid iodine does not act as a catalyst any more. It slows down the reaction, if it is applied in a concentration commensurable with the HJ concentration. The temperature coefficient gains its normal value, which amounts to ~2,4 at 10°C (fig 2). This velocity is expressed by the equation

- $\frac{d(HJ)}{dt} = k'_3 M^2 (HJ)^2$, $k'_3 = 0,096$ at $20^\circ C$ and $0,23$ at $30^\circ C$. An addition of LiJ accelerates the reaction considerably. HJ unifies with

Card 1/3

20-3-40/59

Certain Features in the Kinetics of the Addition of Hydrogen Iodide
to Unsaturated Compounds.

allylchloride in benzyl and under the presence of iodine much more slowly than with acetyl hexane. No addition takes place in acetic acid. Between 10° and 60° the velocity of addition mounts to 2.2 times its original value. 1,2-dimethylecyclohexane reacts with HJ with the same velocity, but even at 0° no velocity constants could be ascertained. The fact of a catalytic action of iodine is, however, beyond doubt. From the aforesaid it appears, that the kinetics of unification are determined by the influence of a electrophilic agent. The catalytic action of iodine is according to the opinion of the author, connected with its electrophilic properties. It is probable that the reaction passes through a trimolecular transition complex. After the HJ is split off, 1,2-di-iodinecyclohexane is formed, which immediately reduces to a monoiododerivate. In order to prove this hypothesis it would be necessary to know the velocity of the formation of the di-iodide and of its reduction. An exhaustive proof of the hypothesis of the authors cannot be established. There are 3 Slavic references and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry Ukrainian AN; and the Kiev Sanitation Chemistry Institute (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukr., Kievskiy gosudarstvennyi khimicheskiy institut)

Card 2/3

Certain Features in the Kinetics of the Addition of Hydrogen Iodide to
Unsaturated Compounds 20-3-40/59

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

Mir - VA, D.F. Cand. Chem. Sc. -- (disc) "Kinetics and mechanism
of the addition of hydrogen to some unsaturated compounds."
Kiev, 1971, 10 pp with tabs (Ukrainian Sci. Res. Institute
Chemical Inst) 1 Cc - les (312, 313, 312)

- 15 -

MIRONOVA, D.F.

Kinetics and mechanism of dihydroxyacetone phosphate hydrolysis.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7:842-847 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Phosphoric acid) (Acetone) (Hydrolysis)

MIRONOVA, D.F.

Kinetics and mechanism of hydrolysis of phosphoric ester of dihydroxyacetone. Part 2: Hydrolysis in a strongly alkaline medium. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no. 3:257-261 '64.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akad. UkrSSR. (MIFI A-10)

DYORKO, G.F.; MIRONOV, D.F.

Theory of nucleophilic additions. Part 144. Addition of cyanamide
and HCN to dimethyl ester of acetylenedicarboxylic acid
in dimethyl formamide. Khim. zhurn. 31, no. 1195-201 (1956).

• Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

AMRA 1814.

DVORET, G.F.; KARPENKO, T.F.; MIRGOVA, D.F.; SHILOV, Ye.A.

Contributions to the theory of nucleophilic additions. Part 1c:
Nature of the acid as an important factor in the kinetics of
hydrogen iodide addition to dimethyl ester of acrylenedicarboxylic
acid in methanol and methanol - chloroform mixtures. Ukr. Khim.
zhur. 31 no. 118117-1182 1982 (MIRA 1983)

I. Institut organicheskoj khimii AN UkrSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

FEDOROVA, I.P.; MIRONOVA, G.F.

Hydrazo derivatives of benzothiazole and rearrangement products.
Part 1: 2-methyl-(-phenyl)hydrazobenzotiazole. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no. 6:
1893-1898 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Kiyovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. T.G.Shevchenko.
(Benzothiazole)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOV, G.G.

Cutter with a free chip outlet. Mashinostroitel' no.10:25
O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOV, G.M., inzh.; PILIPOVSKIY, A.Sh., inzh.; ROGOVIN, D.A., inzh.

Operating semigantry cranes. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 17 no.8:
26-27 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

KULIKOV, N.K., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MIKUNOV, G.N., assistant

Experimental investigation of radial movement of the piston
in an engine cylinder. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.8:
185-191 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana
(for Kulikov). 2. Volgogradskiy mekhanicheskiy institut (for Mironov).

MOROZOVA, L.N.; GRENAUS, I.A.; TSVETKOVA, G.I.; MIRONOVA, G.V.

Reaction of the hypothalamo-hypophysis-adrenal adaptation system to acupuncture in the area of different points of influence. Sbor. trud. GMI no.9:96-100 '62.

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy professor Vogralik, V.G.)
(MIRA 17:2)

MOROZOVA, L.N.; MIRONOVA, G.V.; FUFAYEVA, R.A.; KOVALEVA, V.A.

Effect of acupuncture in different points of influence on
the mediator function of the nervous system. Sbor. trud.
GMI no.9:73-80 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii lechebnogo fakulteta i
terapevticheskogo otdeleniya oblastnoy bol'nitsy (zav. -
prof. V.G. Vogralik), Gor'kiy.

VOGRALIK, M.V., kand. med. nauk; MIRONOVA, G.V., starshiy laborant

Hypersynapses as a new link in the pathogenesis of diffuse toxic goiter. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.1:32-38 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zav. - dotsent V.Ya. Batunina) i gospi-tal'naya terapeuticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. V.G. Vofratik) le-chebnogo fakul'teta Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kirova.

I. CHOVKA, I. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences
in the Institute of History

"Notes of I. D. Yakushkin on the Decembrists' movement."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

SILAYEV, A.B.; ORLOVA, T.I.; KUZNETSOVA, V.S.; MIRONOVA, I.B.

Chemical characteristics of aurantin. Antibiotiki 5 no.3:18-21
My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SILAYEV, A.B.; KUZNETSOVA, V.S.; ORLOVA, T.I.; MIRONOVA, I.B.

Amino acid composition of aurantin fractions. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:
25-29 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (AMINO ACIDS)

SILAYEV, A.B.; MIRONOVA, I.B.; ORLOVA, T.I.; KUZNETSOVA, V.S.

Chemical structure of the A₁ fraction of aurantin. Antibiotiki
6 no.7:597-603 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta
Moskovskogo universiteta.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

KUZNETSOVA, V.S.; MIRONOVA, I.B.; ORLOVA, T.I.; SILAYEV, A.B.

Chemical structure of the components of the antibiotic
aurantin A₂ and A₃. Antibiotiki 7; no. 3: 30-34 Mr '62.

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

(MIRA 15:3)

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. N., akademik; NEFELLOVA, M. V.; ORLOVA, T. I.;
MIRONOVA, I. B.; KUZNETSOVA, V. S.; ZUBOVA, O. V.;
SILAYEV, A. B.

Formation of new fractions of auranthin and the study of their
chemical and biological properties. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.6:
1476-1479 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Auranthin)

MIRONOVA, I.B.; KIZNETSOVA, V.S.; ORLOVA, T.I.

New system of solvents for the chromatography of actinomycins.
Antibiotiki 8 no.3:273-275 Mr'63
(MIRA 17 14)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta
Moskovskogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. N.; SILAYEV, A. B.; NEFELLOVA, M. V.; ORLOVA, T. I.; KUZNETSOVA, V. S.;
MIRONOVA, I. B.; ZUBOVA, O. V.

"Directed biosynthesis of aurantin and investigation of biological and chemical
properties of new aurantin fractions."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-17 Jun 64.

Lab of Antibiotics, Faculty of Soil Biology, Moscow State Univ.

L 33051-66 EWT(1) RO
ACC NR: 76024123 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/004/0064/0067

AUTHOR: Kosmatyy, Ye. S.; Mironova, I. B.; Dugayonko, L. T.

32

B

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection (Ukrainskyy nauchno-issledovatel'skyy institut zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Chromatopolarographic and polarographic determination of chlorophos in plants

SOURCE: Khimika v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 64-67

TOPIC TAGS: polarograph, paper chromatography, polarographic analysis, plant physiology, biochemistry/SGM-8 polarograph

ABSTRACT: To provide a method for studying the input and distribution of chlorophos in different organs of plants and also to establish its retentiveness in plants a method was developed for the qualitative and quantitative determination of chlorophos residues in fruits and vegetables using paper chromatography and polarography. The chromatographic process lasts 4-5 hours. The R_f value for chlorophos is 0.14 and for 0,0-dimethyl-2,2-dichlorovinylphosphate (DDVP -- a degradation product of chlorophos) it is 0.76. Identical values were obtained using n-hexane saturated with methane, or petroleum ether saturated with methane as eluent. The reaction involving DDVP in a basic medium with resorcinol to form a red color was used to develop the paper chromatograms of both DDVP and chlorophos. It

Card 1/2

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L 33051-66
ACC NR: AP6024123

was found that chlorphos, spotted on paper, does not react with resorcinol but when the spot is treated with a solution of sodium carbonate an intensive red color will appear.

The polarography was conducted on the SGM-8 polarograph with an erodable anode, and a saturated calomel electrode (its potential is conditionally accepted as zero). The anode with the electrolyzer is joined with the aid of an agar-agar switch made in a solution of potassium chloride. Oxygen is eliminated from the solution by passing hydrogen through for 20 minutes. The polarogram of chlorophos is presented in a background of 0.01 N solution of tetramethylammonium bromide. The chlorophos wave with background appears at the potential about 0.72 volts. The sensitivity of the method is 0.5-0.6 mg/kg. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.
[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 plw

KIRCNCVA, I. I.

264

Mikhail Nikitovich Koptelov. Brigadir Elektromonterov Tselkha smaliyovaniya
Provodov Zavoda "Moskabel"). M., TSBTI, 1954. 12 S. 3 Ill. 22SM. (-vo
Elektropekh. Prom-sti Sssr. Novatory Proizvodstva). 1.500EKZ. Bespl. Sost.
Ukazany Na boyote Tit. L.—(54-54980)P

621.315.3at t 667.73st

SC: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

MIRONOVA, I. K.

Pulegone oxide. G. V. Pigulevskii and I. K. Mironova
(State Univ., Leningrad). Zav. Obrabot. Khim. 27, 1103-
1110(1971). Pulegone oxidized with BaO₂H to pulegone oxide,
m.p. 43-5°, bw 147-8°, sp 10.28. Its Raman spectrum
(cm.⁻¹) was 337(1), 339(1), 394(8), 491(3), 508-630(5),
724(3), 770(2), 819(1), 835(2), 874(1), 1074(2), 1183(3),
1220(3), 1275(3), 1328(2), 1390(3), 1450(6), 1719(8),
2870(3), 2924(3), 2970(3). Heating in N to 200° 8 hrs.
gave the liquid form with m.p. 35.03°, whose Raman spectrum
was 686(1), 304(3), 302(8), 803-834(6), 719(8), 778(2),
810(3), 843(3), 878(0), 1097(6), 1157(5), 1166(6), 1230(0),
1374(1), 1322(2), 1388(3), 1462(3), 1663(0), 1717(3),
2870(6), 2924(6), 2969(6). The two are probably di-
astereomeric.
G. M. Kosolapoff

PM

GUDKOVA, Ye.I., MIRONOVA, K.A., KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S., GEYNE, G.O.

Second outbreak of listerellal anginas in a populated area.
Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:24-28 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta ukha, gorla, i nosa.
(TONSILLITIS, epidemiology,
in Russia, caused by Listeria (Rus))
(LISTERIA, infections,
tonsillitis, epidemiol. in Russia (Rus))

1. MIRONOVA, K. M.
2. USSR (600)
7. "The Influence of Infection by Stalks of Botrytis and Other Fungi upon the Retting Process and Fiber Quality of Gambo Hemp", Tsentr. Nauch.-Issled. Inst Lubyanykh Volokon (Central Science-Research Institute of Bast Fibers), Vol 4, 1950, pp 19-25.
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.
Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, L.A. (Yalta)

Role of the nurse in the administration of sun baths and sea
bathing. Med. sestra 22.no.4:47-49 Ap '63.
(SUN BATHS) (BATHS, SEA) (MIRA 16:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

ZHARIKOVA, G. G.; SAVCHENKO, G. V.; MIRONOVA, L. A.; SILAYEV, A. B.; KATRUKHA, G. S.

"Antibiotic production by four dissociation forms of bac. brevis var. SB."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-17 Jun 64.

Lab of Antibiotics, Faculty of Soil Biology, Moscow State Univ.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

M. L. Rivera, L. I.

Initial Report of the American
FBI Field Office (New York City) (P. G. - 1986)
Revised by [redacted]
Date: [redacted]
FBI File No.: [redacted]
Case No.: [redacted]
and S. K. [redacted]

Results of On-Site
Investigation
[redacted] at [redacted]
[redacted], A. [redacted] and A. [redacted]
[redacted] (S. [redacted])
Observation of [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] to [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] Variants of [redacted]
[redacted] (S. [redacted])
[redacted] (S. [redacted])

Disposition of [redacted]
[redacted] (S. [redacted])
[redacted] (S. [redacted])
[redacted] (S. [redacted])

Persons Present at [redacted] Meeting
[redacted] (S. [redacted])
[redacted] (S. [redacted])
[redacted] (S. [redacted])

22404

S/035/6./000/005/041/042

A001/A1C1

3.1800

AUTHORS: Ostrovskiy, A.Ye., Bakhrushin, A.B., Mironova, L.I.

TITLE: Earth's tidal inclines according to observations at Kondara in 1958

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1961, 33, abstract 5G217 (V sb. "Gravimetr. issledovaniya", no. 1, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 41 - 44, Engl. summary)

TEXT: Observations of tidal variations of inclines were conducted in a 10-m adit in 30 km from Stalinabad by means of inclinometers with photoelectric recording. The incline measurements were carried out in two azimuths: North-South and East-West. The results of harmonic analysis of three monthly observational series are presented for each component. The most reliable results were obtained for the M_2 wave:

in the North-South component $\gamma = 0.888 \pm 0.014$

in the East-West component $\gamma = 0.609 \pm 0.031$

The high values of $\gamma = 1 + k - h$ obtained from diurnal waves are caused, probably, by a temperature wave of a like frequency.

B. Pertsev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/35/E1/POL/1-1778
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Ostrovskiy, A.Ye., Khoromskiy, A.V., Mironova, L.I.

TITLE: Results of observations of earth inclines at Kuznetsk mine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1961, p., abstract 40230 (V sb. "Gravimetri. issledovaniya", no. 1, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 45 - 48, Engl. summary)

TEXT: Observations of inclines were conducted in a mine at a depth of 100 m from the ground surface during two months. Recording and control were exerted from the ground surface. One component, north-south, was processed. By means of harmonic analysis, the value $f = 1-l+k = 0.581 \pm 0.01$ was obtained for the largest waves M_2 and S_2 .

B. P. 

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AR4083593

8/0169/84/000/002/0027/0027

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz., Abs. 20191

AUTHOR: Ostrovskiy, A. Ye.; Pikh, Ya.; Skal'skiy, L.; Mironova, L. I.; Vitman, N. G.

TITLE: Tidal tilts indicated by observations with photoelectric tiltmeters at Prshibram (near Prague)

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Izuch. zemn. prilivov. No. 3. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 59-69

TOPIC TAGS: gravity field, tiltmeter, photoelectric tiltmeter, earth tide, tidal tilt, earth tide component

TRANSLATION: Photoelectric tiltmeters of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR were set up at Prshibram in 1960 at a depth of 1,300 m near the horizontal pendulums of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences. The electrodynamic constants of the tiltmeters were determined to an accuracy of 0.1-0.3%. The record of the tidal tilts was continuous with small gaps from June to December 1960. The behavior of individual components differed sharply from one another. Over a 7-month period the tilt in the north-south direction was 3° and in

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4033593

the east-west direction 30°. This tilt was caused by the movement of two blocks along whose contact a mine working had been excavated. The rate of the tilting did not remain constant with time, which appreciably worsened the results of analysis of the tidal observations. Harmonic analysis gave the following mean values γ determined from the M_2 wave:

$$\gamma_{N-S} = 0.665 \pm 0.011$$

$$\gamma_{E-W} = 0.702 \pm 0.019.$$

These figures indicate the existence of a real difference between γ_{N-S} and γ_{E-W} at Prshibrem. B. Pertsev

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

E 63288-65 EPF(c)/EMP(j)/EMT(m) PC-4/Pr-4/PS-4 JAJ/RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AR5017404 UR/0081/65/000/010/S090/S090

29
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 10S587

AUTHOR: Khizhnyakova, N. L.; Mironova, L. I.

TITLE: Combination of rubbers with certain resins

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta khim. prom-sti pri Gosplane SSSR, vyp. 7, 1964, 10

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, resin, polyethylene chloride, polyethylene

TRANSLATION: Polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and phenolformaldehydic and inden-coumaric resins improve the properties of rubbers (production recipies of the "Krasmyy rezinshchik" [Red Rubber Worker] Plant). In addition, resorcinformaldehyde resins of various compositions and a water soluble resin strengthen latex mixtures of L-3 and L-7 nairite latexes for the production of protective gloves by the method of ionic deposition. The amount of added resins is 3-7% (per dry matter of the latex). Water soluble resins (5%) increase the strength of latex films by 30-35%. V. Kuleznev.

SUB CODE: MT

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

E 63288-65 EPP(c)/EMP(j)/EMI(m) Po-1/Pr-1/Ps-1 JAJ/RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AR5017404 UR/0081/65/000/010/S090/S090

29

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 10S587

AUTHOR: Khizhnyakova, N. L.; Mironova, L. I.

TITLE: Combination of rubbers with certain resins

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta khim. prom-sti pri Gosplane SSSR, vyp. 7, 1964, 10

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, resin, polyethylene chloride, polyethylene

TRANSLATION: Polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and phenolformaldehydic and inden-coumaric resins improve the properties of rubbers (production recipies of the "Krasnyy rezinshchik" [Red Rubber Worker] Plant). In addition, resorcinformaldehyde resins of various compositions and a water soluble resin strengthen latex mixtures of L-3 and L-7 nairite latexes for the production of protective gloves by the method of ionic deposition. The amount of added resins is 3-7% (per dry matter of the latex). Water soluble resins (5%) increase the strength of latex films by 30-35%. V. Kuleznev.

SUB CODE: HT

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1cc

MIRONOVA, L. K.

Electrical Engineering

Dissertation: "Methods of Objectivly Evaluating the Transmission Quality of Channels
of Tone Telegraphy With Amplitude Modulation." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Electrical
Engineering Inst of Communications, 1 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow, 18 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

MIRONOVA, L. I.

Mironova, L. I.

"The isolation and study of a new strain of the lymphocytic virus pathogenic for rodents." Acad. Med. Sci. USSR, Moscow, 1961.
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

Do: Knizhnaia letopis', No. 21, 1961

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; ZHEVANDROVA, V.I.; MIRONOVA, L.L.;
ITSELIS, F.G.; ROBINSON, I.A.

Isolation and investigation of the fourth immunological type of
poliomyelitis virus. Vop.virus. 1 no.1:16-19 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut po izucheniiu poliomiyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS,
IV immunol. type, isolation (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol. 10/10 Microbiology Oct 57

2399. MIRONOVA L. L. Pukhner A. F. Inst. of Poliomyelitis Res., Acad. of Med. Sci., USSR, Moscow. • The obtaining of tissue culture of malignant tumour (cancer, sarcoma) in man and its utilization for the isolation of poliomyelitis virus (Russian text) VOP. VIRUS 1956, 6 (15-20) Illus. 4

Strains of malignant human tumours (breast cancer, throat cancer, mammary adenoma lymphosarcoma and chondrosarcoma) which could be easily maintained in subculture and possess considerable sensitivity to the virus of poliomyelitis, were investigated. The material (lymphosarcoma) was cultivated simultaneously in Carrel cups and in rotating test tubes, the best growth being observed in the latter. The first passage was carried out on the 18th day and 6 more passages on 10-45th days. During the primary cultivation the areola from single cells characterized by shape and from fibroblasts was developed. After passage the growth of young cells occurred after 8-12 hr. When the cultures of lymphosarcoma were infected with the virus of poliomyelitis of three immunogenic types the cytopathological effect

2399

was observed in all cultures after 16-18 hr. Complete degeneration occurred after 2-3 days. When the cultures of lymphosarcoma were infected with the faeces of children the cytopathogenic action occurred in 2 out of 14 tests. There was fine-grained degeneration in 8 tests and in 3 tests with passage typical cytopathogenic effect was achieved with the maximum on the 3rd-5th day. Transplantation of the same tests on cultures of fibroblasts gave incomplete cytopathogenic effect of the 7th-12th day only. Adenomas did not produce cell-growth. In cultivation of breast cancer the growth of cells of fibroblastic type was obtained which was sensitive to all three types of poliomyelitis virus. The cultivation of cancer of the throat produced good cellular growth.

Kaulen - Moscow

MIRONOVA, L. L.

Characteristics of the MK strain of poliomyelitis virus
pathogenic for monkeys, cotton rats, and newborn mice. Vop.virus
3 no.2:111-114 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomiyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS,
MK strain, characterization (Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, L. L., CUMAKOV, M. P., VOROSHILOVA, M. K., ZHIVANDROVA, V. I.

"Etiology, epidemiology, and the specific prophylaxis of polyarthritis."
report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

POVALISHINA, T.P.; MIRONOVA, L.L.

Materials on the sensitivity of *Lagurus lagurus* Pall to the polio-myelitis virus. Report No.1: Possibility of utilizing *Lagurus lagurus* Pall. for the study of poliomyelitis viruses types II and IV. Vop. virus 5 no.4:402-406 Je-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (LEMMINGS)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; DROZDOV, S.G.; DZAGUROV, S.G.; LASHKEVICH,
V.A.; MIRONOVA, L.L.; RAL'F, N.M.; GAGARINA, A.V.; DOBNOVA, I.N.;
ASIMARINA, Ye.Ye.; S'ILIGAN, G.A.; FLEYER, G.P.; TOL'SKAYA, Ye.A.;
SOKOLOVA, I.S.; EL'BERT, L.B. (Moskva); SINYAK, K.M. (L'vov)

Some results of the work in mass immunization of the population of
the Soviet Union against poliomyelitis with live vaccine from Sabina
strains. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.4:32-43 '61. (Obz. 15:5)

1. Iz Instituta poliomielita i virusnykh entserialitov AMN SSSR.
(POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE) (POLIOMYELITIS--PREVENTION)

MIRONOVA, L.L.; GOL'DRIN, N.Ye.; EL'BERT, L.B.; LASHKEVICH, V.A.;
VIL'NER, L.M.

Study of some conditions for trypsination of monkey kidneys
capable of increasing cell harvests. Vop.virus 7 no.4:119-121
Jl-Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (KIDNEYS) (TRYPSIN)

MIRONOVA, L.L.; SARYCHEVA, O.F.; LASHKEVICH, V.A.

Unique pathological changes of unknown etiology in the cells of a
monkey kidney tissue culture. Vop.virus 7 no.5:615-~~616~~ S-0 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (VIRUSES)

CIUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSILOVA, M.K.; DZAGUROV, S.G.; DROZDOV, S.G.; LASKEVICI,
V.A.; MIRONOVA, L.L.

Results of investigations made in the past 4 years on the immunization
of several Soviet populations with poliomyelitis live vaccine (Sabin
type) administered orally. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.5:
589-591 '62.

1. Institutul pentru cercetarea poliomielitei si a encefalitelor
virotice al Academiei de stiinte medicale a U.R.S.S.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (POLIOVIRUS VACCINE, ORAL)

L 12591-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002519

144
S/0248/63/000/006/0005/0015

AUTHOR: Chumakov, M. P.; Voroshilova, M. K.; Dzagurov, S. G.; Drozdov, S. G.; Lashkevich, V. A.; Mironova, I. I.; Ral'f, N. M.; Sinyak, K. M.; Bartoshevich, Ye. N.; Vasil'yeva, K. A.; Gagarina, A. V.; Grachev, V. P.; Zhevandrov, V. I.; Taranova, G. P.; Koroleva, G. A.; Kukayn, R. A.; Robinson, I. A.; Tyufanov, A. V.; El'bert, L. G.

TITLE: Results of live vaccine mass immunization against poliomyelitis and the outlook for eradicating this disease

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 6, 1963, 5-15.

TOPIC TAGS: Poliomyelitis, immunization, vaccine, Salk, Sabin

ABSTRACT: This article is a survey of the fight against polio in the Soviet Union with special emphasis on the live vaccine mass immunization program during the past four years. In 1954 polio became a serious problem in the USSR and in 1955 the Poliomyelitis Institute was formed as part of the Academy of Medical Sciences. At first, Salk vaccine was produced (at Moscow and Sverdlovsk) and from 1957 to 1960 more than 12 million children were inoculated. Late in 1958 10 million experimental doses of the Sabin live vaccine were prepared and in

Card 1/3

L 12591-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002519

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January 1959 the Institute switched to developing live vaccine on a large scale. In 1961, when international needs for a purer live vaccine were developed, the Institute solved the problem of purifying Sabin's culture strains from admixture to latent monkey virus no. 40 (OV sub 40) by using kidney cultures from green marmosets rather than from monkeys. At the end of biocontrol, 1 M solution MgCl₂ sub 2 was added to increase virus thermostability in transit and to avoid microbe or virus contamination. Between 1959 and 1962 the Soviet Union exported over 153 million vaccine doses (mostly in lozenge form) to 20 countries (Table 2). In the USSR 95% of all inoculations from 1960 to 1962 were in lozenge form with oral liquid vaccine given only to babies. The great advantage of live vaccine establishes local immunity at the sites of virus entry into the body. Such immunity prevents transmittal of virus by "symptomless" cases. Studies of children inoculated with live vaccine show a marked increase in the number of antibodies in all age groups and a total absence of "wild" polio virus strains in feces tests of healthy children. From 1959 to 1962 over 217,879,000 doses of live vaccine have been administered in the USSR. Of these, 91,300,000 were first inoculations and 126,579,000 were second inoculations. Fig. 3 shows a sharp decrease (almost to zero) in the incidence of polio in the USSR for 1962. The following immunization plan is recommended: immunization of trivalent (types, I, II, and III) live vaccine for children aged 2 to 12 mos for intervals of 6 to 12 weeks and annual.

Card 2/3

L 12591-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002519

oral revaccination with trivalent live vaccine for children ages 1 to 8-15 years. Revaccination can be given in two doses at intervals of 6 to 12 weeks. The number of annual revaccinations can probably be cut down eventually to 4 or 5 after the basic three vaccinations (types I, II, and III). The outlook for winning the fight against polio in the USSR is very encouraging. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AD NO REF Sov: 000 OTHER: 00

Card 3/3

MIRONOVA, L.L.; GOLDRIN, N.E.; MAMONENKO, L.L.

A new modification of the method of monkey kidney trypsinization.
Acta virol. 7 no.2:189 Mr '63.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides, U.S.S.R.
Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(KIDNEY) (TRYPSIN) (TISSUE CULTURE)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; DZAGUROV, S.G.; DROZDOV, S.G.;
LASHKEVICH, V.A.; MIRONOVA, L.L.; RAL'F, N.M.; SINYAK, K.M.;
BARTOSHEVICH, Ye.N.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; GAGARINA, A.V.;
GRACHEV, V.P.; ZHEVANDROVA, V.I.; TARANUVA, G.P.; KOROLEVA, G.A.;
KUKAYN, R.A.; ROBINZON, I.A.; TYUFANOV, A.V.; EL'BERT, L.B.

Results of mass immunization with live poliomyelitis vaccine
and the prospects for eradication of this disease. Vest.
AMN SSSR 18 no.6:5-15 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

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Studies on cellular strains from human organs and tissues. I.
Obtaining of strains and study of their sensitivity to some
viruses. Vop. virus 9 no.4:490-493 Jl-Ag '64.

I. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh otsefalitov AMN SSSR,
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Modified method for trypsinizing the kidneys in monkeys. Top.
virus. 10 no.1:110-111 Ja-F '65. 'MIRA 18:5,

1. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MIRONOVA, L.N., arkitektor

Brightness of daylight in White Russia and natural lighting of dwellings. Svetotekhnika 7 no.9:8-10 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'stva i arkitektury AN BSSR.
(White Russia--Dwellings--Lighting)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, L.N. [Mironova, L.M.]

Studying natural lighting with the aid of apartment models. Vestsi
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

TIMOFEEVA, L.A.; ZHOVTEY, I.P.; NEKIPEROV, N.V.; GOLOVACHEVA, V.YA.;
GORDIYENKO, G.P.; DUBOVIK, N.M.; KOROBZENIKOVA, A.I.; MIRONOV,
L.P.; MERINOV, S.P.; MATAFONOVA, Z.O.; SHVEDKO, L.P.;
VASINOVICH, M.I.

Search for plague and other epizootic diseases in a Transbaikalia-
plague focus. Report No.2. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protiv.
Inst. 20:3-10 '59. (MIRA 10:7)

(TRANSBAIKALIA--RODENITA--DISEASES AND PESTS)

P. IRKUTSK
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L.P.; MARINOV, S.P.; SHVARDKO, L.P.; VASINOVICH, M.I.

Incidence of bacterial infections in steppe rodents of southeastern
Transbaikalia. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.
inst. no.2:63-65 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
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(BACTERIA PATHOGENIC)

IOSHPE, M.L.; Prinimala uchastye MIRONOVA, L.P.

Various-purpose marking paints. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim.
no.4244-46 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACC NR: AP6024452

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/007/0145/0145

AUTHOR: Timofeyeva, L. A.; Mironova, L. P.

ORG: Irkutsk Scientific Research Antiplague Institute for Siberia
and the Far East (Irkutskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy
institut Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka)

TITLE: Using the diffusion precipitation in gel method for
differential diagnosis of the plague microbe

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii,
no. 7, 1966, 145

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion precipitation, ~~method~~, plague, infective
disease, ~~disease diagnosis~~, ~~differential diagnosis~~, serum, chemical
precipitation, diagnostic medicine

ABSTRACT:

A method of diffusion precipitation in a gel, which shows
the appearance of fraction I, is described for use in the
differentiation of the plague microbe from pseudotubercu-
losis and other microbes. A culture medium containing 1%
agar, 0.5% NaCl, and 0.5% phenol is used in Petri dishes.
Two-tenths ml of antiplague serum are placed in the center
reservoir, and 0.2 ml of a suspension of the live culture

Card 1/3

UDC: 576.851.45.077.34

ACC NR: AP6024452

being tested which contains 60 billion microbes/ml, are placed in each of the surrounding reservoirs. Filter paper is placed in the lids of the dishes and moistened daily, and the cultures are incubated at 37°C. The first lines of precipitation appear after 2-3 days, and a clear pattern emerges after 5-6. Two hundred and thirty-two plague strains, varying in virulence and length of storage and isolated from various foci, were studied. Fraction I determinations were also made in 159 pseudotuberculosis cultures of varying origin, and in fifty strains from the group of salmonella, shigella, *E. coli*, Morgan's bacterium, cholera vibrio, pasteurella, and listeria. All except three of the plague cultures contained fraction I, while the pseudotuberculosis and other cultures did not. In plague cultures possessing fraction I, curved precipitation lines appeared, encircling the inner walls of the reservoirs. These lines did not appear in other cultures. An antigenic relation was established between enteric fever and dysentery bacteria and the plague microbe; this was shown in the appearance around the reservoir containing antiplague serum of single, fusing lines of precipitation. This coincides with the frequently observed positive results of agglutination of these microbes by antiplague serum. However, it

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6024452

is expected that this method will be useful in differentiating plague microbes from those of pseudotuberculosis and other diseases. [WA-50; CBE No.11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/

Card 3/3

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AS(mp)-2/ESD(t) JD/HW/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP4047864

S/0188/84/000/005/0072/0078

B

AUTHOR: Kondorsky, Ye. I.; Vasil'yev, R. P.; Mironova, L. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature dependence of the Nernst-Ettinghouse effect
and the electrical resistance of nickel-copper and iron-cobalt alloys

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 5, 1964,
72-78

TOPIC TAGS: Nernst Ettinghouse effect, electrical resistance, magnetic moment,
conduction electron, nickel copper alloy, iron cobalt alloy

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to determine the contribution of the magnetic moments of conduction (non-localized) and localized electrons to the magnetic properties of nickel-copper and iron-cobalt alloys. It was found that in Ni-Cu alloys the influence of the magnetic moment of the conduction electrons is predominant, while in Fe-Co, its contribution depends on alloy composition. The method of separating the contribution of these two types of magnetic moments is based on the equation for the ferromagnetic Nernst-Ettinghouse Constant Q_g , i.e. $Q_g = -(\alpha + \beta \sigma)T$, where σ is the resistivity; T is

Card 1/3

L 11119-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047864

the absolute temperature; $\alpha \sim \beta(M_e - \sigma M_i) \frac{1}{T^2}$ and $\beta \sim (M_e - \sigma M_i) \frac{1}{T^2}$; here, M_e is the

magnetic moment of the conduction electron and σ is a coefficient close to unity. If $M_e > M_i$ α and β are positive and the contribution of the conduction electron is prevalent. If $M_e < M_i$ α and β are negative, thus giving a relatively simple method for determining the type of magnetic moment. Nernst-Ettinghouse electromotive forces, magnetization and electrical resistance were measured as a function of temperature for varying compositions of Cu-Ni and Co-Fe alloys. The dependence of $\frac{E}{\Delta T_b}$ (E is the N-E electromotive

force, λ the distance between thermocouples and b the thickness of the sample) on magnetic field for various temperatures is shown graphically for Cu-Ni Co-Fe alloys. The

temperature dependence of $\frac{E}{\Delta T_b}$ for different alloy compositions is also shown. The values of Q_s for different alloy compositions of Fe-Co and Ni-Cu alloys are tabulated,

Card 2/3

L 11119-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047864

and plots of $\frac{Q_e}{T}$ vs. μ' are given. It is seen from these plots that $M_e > \alpha M_l$, indicating that the parameter α is positive and the contribution of the magnetic moment of the conduction electrons predominates in Cu-Ni alloys; in Fe-Co alloys, the contribution of the conduction electrons varies with alloy composition. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 tables and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra magnetizma Moskovskogo Universiteta (Department of Magnetism, Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: 31Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

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